83-197

No.

Office-Supreme Court, U.S.
F I L E D
AUG 6 1983
ALEXANDER L. STEVAS,
CLERK

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
UNITED STATES

October Term, 1983

KOCIAN, CHARLOTTE, T.

Petitioner

v.

GETTY REFINING AND MARKETING COMPANY

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

ALICE W. BALLARD, ESQUIRE
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STATEMENT OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether the Court of Appeals erred in holding that an EEOC charge which was filed on the 230th day after the last act of discrimination, and of which the EEOC had notice well before the 180th day after the last act of discrimination, was untimely solely because the EEOC, in violation of Mohasco, accepted the charge for filing without deferral to the appropriate State agency?

2. Whether the Court of Appeals erred in ruling that the EEOC may make distinctions in treatment between various charging parties depending on the locality to which the party's charge must be deferred under Title VII?

List of All Parties to the Proceeding In The Court of Appeals

LIST OF ALL PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

The caption of the case contains the names of all parties to the proceeding in the Court of Appeals.

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29 C.F.R. 1601 13(d)(2)(ii) and (iii) (1980) 8

Opinions Below and Statement of Jurisdiction

OPINIONS BELOW

The majority and dissenting opinions of the Third Circuit are unreported. They are set out in the Appendix at 2a through 21a. The Order of the District Court is unreported. It is set out in the Appendix at 1a.

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The Court of Appeals filed its decision on May 12, 1983, and filed its order amending opinion on May 17, 1983. Jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

United States Statutes:

42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(e):

A charge under this section shall be filed within one-hundred and eighty days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred and notice of the charge ... shall be served upon the person against whom such charge is made within ten days thereafter, except that in a case of an unlawful practice with respect to which the person aggrieved has initially instituted proceedings with a State or local agency with authority to grant or seek relief from such practice or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto upon receiving notice thereof, such charge shall be filed by or on behalf of the person

aggrieved within three-hundred days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred, or within thirty days after receiving notice that the State or local agency has terminated proceedings under the State or local law, whichever is earlier ...

42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(c):

In the case of an alleged unlawful employment practice occurring in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has a State or local law prohibiting the unlawful employment practice alleged and establishing or authorizing a State or local authority to grant or seek relief from such practice or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto upon receiving notice thereof, no charge may be filed under subsection (b) of this section by the person aggrieved before the expiration of sixty days after proceedings have been commenced

under the State or local law, unless such proceedings have been earlier terminated ...

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner, Charlotte Kocian, ("Kocian"), was the plaintiff and appellant in the proceedings below. She sued her former employer, Getty Refining and Marketing Company ("Getty"), under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act after she was constructively discharged from her job as a chemical engineer. In her complaint, Kocian alleged not only that she had been denied employment opportunities because of her sex, but also that she had been the only engineer assigned to kitchen duties during a strike, that she had been obliged to be present while management showed the film "Deep Throat" to male employees who were staffing the cafeteria during the

strike, and that she had been subjected to other forms of sexual harassment on the job. (Appendix for Appellant in the Court of Appeals, pages 3a and 4a). The date of her constructive discharge was February 16, 1980 (3a).

Ms Kocian's case arose in the State of Delaware, which had a deferral agency approved by the EEOC for the purpose of 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(c), and which had a local limitations period of ninety (90) days for filing charges of employment discrimination (4a, 5a). She initiated administrative proceedings in her case, however, by going to her EEOC District Office in Philadelphia on May 19, 1980, ninety-three (93) days after her termination. On that day, she filled out an intake form, and was told that a counselor would be in touch with her. (3a).

On the 177th day after her termination, Kocian returned to the EEOC with her attorney, to work on a draft of her formal charge with an intake officer. On the following day, the officer phoned Kocian, read her the draft, and said he would send it to her for her signature. He mailed it on the 181st day, urging her to review, sign, and return it to the Commission as soon as possible in light of the time limits imposed by law. (4a). These events took place roughly two months following the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Mohasco Corp. v. Silver, 447 U.S. 807 (1980).

On the 230th day after her termination, Kocian's formal charge was filed with the EEOC. At that time, the EEOC had a regulation in effect which, despite Mohasco, permitted it to accept a charge for filing without deferral if the charge was filed

between 180 and 300 days, and if the charge would be untimely under the appropriate local limitation period. (4a, 5a). See 29 C.F.R. 1601 13(d)(2)(ii) and (iii) (1980). Pursuant to this regulation, the EEOC declined to defer Kocian's charge to Delaware. Instead, it accepted her charge for filing and processing, never notifying Kocian or her attorney of any local filing obligation (4a, 5a).

Kocian ultimately received a right-to-sue letter and filed her case in federal district court. Getty's Rule 56 motion based on the timeliness of the charge was granted, and the district court entered judgment against Ms Kocian (1a). She filed a timely notice of appeal and proceeded in the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, where the judgment was affirmed on May 12, 1983 (2a).

The panel's opinion held, in effect, that Kocian could not invoke the 300-day period of 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(c) because there had been no filing with the local agency. And because the EEOC's error took the form of following an unlawful regulation rather than failing to follow a valid one, the panel gave Kocian no equitable or other relief from the EEOC's mistake in her case.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IS CLEARLY ERRONEOUS AND IN CONFLICT WITH THE APPLICABLE DECISIONS OF THIS COURT

A. In Affirming the Judgment for Getty Based on a Charge That Was Filed on the 230th Day, The Court of Appeals Created Conflict With Mohasco

The panel opinion conflicts with Mohasco Corp. v. Silver, 447 U.S. 807 (1980) in two important respects.

First, Mohasco assures that:

> "[A] complainant in a deferral state having a fair employment practices agency ... need only file his charge within 240 days of the alleged discriminatory employment practice in order to insure that his federal rights will be preserved (emphasis supplied)." 447 U.S. at 814, note 16.

The panel decision conclicts with this assurance, holding instead that the 240-day guarantee applies only if the EEOC chooses to comply with the Mohasco requirement that no charge be accepted for filing before deferral or termination of State proceedings. 447 U.S. at 817. If the EEOC unlawfully accepts a charge for filing without complying with Mohasco's requirements, The Third Circuit would penalize the charging party with dismissal, whereas Mohasco would provide a promise that the charge met Title VII's statutory requirements.

The panel opinion's second conflict with Mohasco arises out of its treatment of EEOC regulations that are inconsistent with the agency's statutory mandate.

Mohasco rejects any suggestion that the EEOC may adopt regulations that are inconsistent with its statutory mandate, holding that the EEOC's interpretation of Title VII cannot supercede the language chosen by Congress. 447 U.S. at 825.

The Kocian panel opinion, by contrast, gives full force and effect to an EEOC regulation that permitted the agency to bypass the deferral process in certain States, even after Mohasco had clearly rendered such a course of action unacceptable in the statutory scheme.

B. In Affirming the Judgment for Getty Based on the EEOC's State-By-State Deferral Regulation, The Court of Appeals Created Conflict With Oscar Mayer

In its treatment of the EEOC's 1980 deferral regulation, the panel opinion also conflicts with Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans, 441 U.S. 750 (1979).

In Oscar Mayer, this Court held that federal remedies are not to be consigned to the "'vagaries of diverse state limitations statutes'". Id. at 763, quoting Occidental Life Insurance Co. v. EEOC, 432 U.S. 355, 371 (1977).[1] Thus, the law will not

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[1] Although this reference was to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, that Act is to be given parallel construction with Title VII. Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans, supra; Hart v. J.T. Baker Chemical Corp., 598 F. 2d 829, 831 n. 5 (3rd Cir. 1979).

tolerate an EEOC regulation which results in deferral of a 230-day-old charge in one locality but no deferral of the same charge in another locality simply because of the difference in limitations period from one place to the next -- especially where the distinction makes the difference between preservation and forfeiture of an otherwise timely charge.

In the Kocian case, however, The Third Circuit permitted exactly what Oscar Mayer does not tolerate. Had Kocian's case arisen in a deferral locality with a limitations period of more than 230 days, her charge would have been deferred and preserved under the then-existing regulation. But because Delaware's limitations period was less than 230 days, application of the very same regulation resulted in forfeiture of Kocian's charge, because the EEOC determined that the charge

could be accepted for filing without deferral. In the view of the Third Circuit, this state-by-state approach presented no problem. Under Oscar Mayer, the law is exactly to the contrary.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Kocian's petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit should be granted.

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Order, District Court

APPENDIX

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

Civil Action No. 81-2608

CHARLOTTE T. KOCIAN

v.

GETTY REFINING AND MARKETING COMPANY

ORDER

AND NOW, to wit, this 19th day of March, 1982, upon consideration of Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, it is hereby ORDERED that the Motion is GRANTED. Judgment is entered in favor of Defendant and against Plaintiff.

(s) Donald W. VanArtsdalen, J.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 82-1246

KOCIAN, CHARLOTTE T.

v.

GETTY REFINING & MARKETING COMPANY
Charlotte Kocian, Appellant

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

D.C. Civil No. 81-2608

Argued December 16, 1982

Before: HUNTER, GARTH, *Circuit Judges*,
and STERN,* *District Judge*

Opinion filed (May 12, 1983)

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* Hon. Herbert J. Stern, United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, sitting by designation.

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OPINION OF THE COURT

HUNTER, *Circuit Judge*:

1. Charlotte T. Kocian filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania alleging that her employer, Getty Refining and Marketing Company ("Getty"), discriminated against her in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§2000e to 2000e-17 (1976 & Supp. III 1979). Getty filed a motion for summary judgment asserting that Ms. Kocian's action was barred by the statute of limitations in 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(e) (1976). The district judge granted Getty's motion, and Ms. Kocian appeals. We will affirm.

I. Background

2. Ms. Kocian was employed by Getty as a chemical engineer at its Delaware City, Delaware refinery from October 29, 1979, until February 16, 1980. She alleges, *inter alia*, that on February 16, 1980, she was "constructively discharged" after a dispute with her supervisor.

3. Ms. Kocian went to the Philadelphia area Equal Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") to file a discrimination charge against Getty on May 19, 1980. The office closed before she could see a counselor, but she did fill out a preliminary intake form. She was told that a counselor would be in touch with her.

4. Ms. Kocian retained counsel and first met with her on August 4, 1980, 170 days after the discharge. She returned with her lawyer to the EEOC office on August 11, 1980, 177 days after her discharge. Ms. Kocian, her lawyer, and an EEOC intake officer began drafting her charge but did not complete their drafting on that day.

5. On the following day the EEOC officer called Ms. Kocian to read her his completed proposed charge and to indicate that he would mail it to her for her signature. On August 15, 1980, the 181st day after the discharge, he mailed the "potential charge" to Ms. Kocian and told her to review it, sign it, and return it to the EEOC "[i]n order for the Commission to proceed any further." App. at 60a. He also stated that "[b]ecause a charge must be filed within the time limitation imposed by law, I urge you to complete these three steps as soon as possible." *Id.*

6. Ms. Kocian and her attorney reviewed the proposed charge and decided to make some corrections. They drafted another charge and mailed it to the EEOC officer on August 28, 1980. They instructed him either to use their draft or to incorporate their corrections into his initial proposed charge. He returned the corrected charge for Ms. Kocian's signature on September 4, 1980, and again indicated that she should return the charge immediately because "a charge must be filed within the time limitations imposed by law." App. at 57a. Ms. Kocian signed the formal charge and mailed it to the EEOC on September 8, 1980, 205 days after Ms. Kocian's discharge. The EEOC's time stamp indicates that the EEOC did not receive the charge until October 3, 1980. Thus Ms. Kocian's formal charge was not filed with the EEOC until 230 days after the date of the last act of discrimination against her.

7. Ms. Kocian never filed a charge with the Delaware Department of Labor, the state deferral agency approved by the EEOC. *See* 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(c) (1976). The EEOC did not defer Ms. Kocian's charge to the state

agency because the agency's ninety-day statute of limitations had run. The affidavit of Johnny J. Butler, District Director of the EEOC, which was submitted by Ms. Kocian in opposition to Getty's motion for summary judgment, states as follows:

> Pursuant to the Rules and Regulations of the Commission and the procedures in the Commission's Compliance Manual, no copy of [Ms. Kocian's] charge was sent to the Delaware Department of Labor because more than ninety (90) days had passed since the complained of event; and this agency has a ninety (90) day filing period. This was the proper procedure at the time.

App. at 61a-62a.

8. On March 31, 1981, the EEOC issued a Right to Sue Letter to Ms. Kocian, and she filed suit in district court within ninety days of receipt of that letter. Getty then filed a motion for summary judgment arguing that Ms. Kocian had not filed her charge with the EEOC within 180 days of the date of the last act of discrimination against her as 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(e) (1976) requires.[1] The district court granted Getty's motion and entered judgment against Ms. Kocian.

II. Discussion

9. Section 706(e) of Title VII reads in pertinent part:

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1. Getty never raised Ms. Kocian's failure to defer to the state pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(c) (1976) as an independent ground for dismissing her action. *Cf. Cannon v. Delaware*, 523 F. Supp. 341 (D. Del. 1981) (plaintiff filed her charge with the EEOC within 180 days, but defendant sought dismissal for failure to exhaust state remedies). We therefore do not consider that failure except as it relates to the applicable statute of limitations in 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(e) (1976).

> A charge under this section shall be filed within one hundred and eighty days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred . . . except that in a case of an unlawful employment practice with respect to which the person aggrieved has initially instituted proceedings with a State or local agency with authority to grant or seek relief from such practice or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto upon receiving notice thereof, such charge shall be filed by or on behalf of the person aggrieved within three hundred days after the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred. . . .

42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(e) (1976). On appeal Ms. Kocian argues that her filing was timely because that statute allows her 300 days to file a charge with the EEOC. In the alternative she argues that even if the 180-day period applies, the circumstances of her case warrant an equitable tolling of the statute of limitations.

A. The Applicable Limitations Period

10. Ms. Kocian argues that the applicable limitations period for filing with the EEOC is 300 days. She asserts that her charge filed on October 3, 1980, 230 days after her discharge, is therefore timely.[2] Getty con-

2. Neither party disputes that October 3, 1980, is the date when Ms. Kocian's charge was filed. EEOC regulations at the time indicated that a charge had to be in writing and signed. 29 C.F.R. §1601.9 (1982). The timeliness of such a charge was measured by the date when it was received by the Commission. 29 C.F.R. §1601.13(a) (1982). *See Johnson v. Host Enterprises*, 470 F. Supp. 381, 383 (E.D. Pa. 1979).

Neither party can explain the delay of almost one month between Ms. Kocian's mailing of the signed charge on September 8, 1980, and the EEOC's receipt of the charge on October 3, 1980. However, even if we deem the charge "filed" on its mailing date to avoid penalizing Ms. Kocian for mail delays, the charge was still filed past the 180-day period. September 8, 1980, is 205 days after Ms. Kocian's discharge.

tends, however, that the 300-day limitations period for filing with the EEOC only applies in deferral states when proceedings have been instituted in the state or local agency. Getty argues that because neither Ms. Kocian nor the EEOC instituted proceedings with the Delaware Department of Labor, Kocian is not entitled to the extended 300-day time period. We agree.

11. The plain language of the statute supports Getty's position. The statute makes clear that the 300-day period applies only when "the person aggrieved has initially instituted proceedings with a State or local agency." 42 U.S.C.§2000e-5(e) (1976).

12. The purpose behind the extended 300-day limitations period also supports Getty's position. In *Mohasco Corp. v. Silver*, 447 U.S. 807 (1980) the Supreme Court stated

> The [legislative] history identifies only one reason for treating workers in deferral States differently from workers in other States: to give state agencies an opportunity to redress the evil at which the federal legislation was aimed, and to avoid federal intervention unless its need was demonstrated.

Id. at 821. Here, the purpose in allowing the extended limitations period has not been served because the state agency had no opportunity to address Ms. Kocian's claim. To allow a Title VII litigant the benefit of the extended limitations period merely because she fortuitously works in a deferral state would ignore the plain language of the statute and its legislative purpose. Thus a litigant who does not "initially institute" proceedings in the state agency is not entitled to the 300-day limitations period. *Dixon v. Montgomery County*, 23 Fair Empl. Prac. Cas. (BNA) 865, 867 (D. Md. 1980); *see Bronze Shields, Inc. v. New Jersey Department of Civil Service*, 667 F.2d 1074, 1080 n.14 (3d Cir. 1981), *cert. denied*, 102 S. Ct. 3510 (1982); *Hart v. J.T. Baker Chemical Corp.*, 598 F.2d 829, 834 (3d Cir. 1979).

13. The Supreme Court has long sanctioned the EEOC's practice of instituting proceedings in state or local agencies on behalf of Title VII plaintiffs. *Love v. Pullman Co.*, 404 U.S. 522, 525 (1972). In *Mohasco Corp. v. Silver*, 447 U.S. at 816-17, the Supreme Court held that if the EEOC institutes such a proceeding, the litigant is entitled to the 300-day statute of limitations for filing with the EEOC. In the instant case, however, the EEOC did not defer Ms. Kocian's charge because the ninety-day state statute of limitations had already run.

14. Ms. Kocian argues that if the EEOC had deferred her charge to the state agency, even though it would have been untimely, she would have been entitled to the 300-day period. She asserts that we should not allow the inaction of the EEOC to prejudice her federal rights. Accordingly she urges us to hold that she is entitled to the 300-day limitations period as a matter of law.

15. We agree that if the EEOC had deferred her charge she would have been entitled to the 300-day period. Relying on *Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans*, 441 U.S. 750 (1979), we held that an Age Discrimination in Employment Act ("ADEA") plaintiff was entitled to the 300-day limitations period even though his filing in the state agency was untimely. *Davis v. Calgon Corp.*, 627 F.2d 674, 675 (3d Cir. 1980) (per curiam), *cert. denied*, 449 U.S. 1101 (1981).[3] *See Jones v. Airco Carbide Chemical Co.*, 691 F.2d 1200, 1202-04 (6th Cir. 1982).[4]

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3. Because of similarities of purpose and structure between Title VII and the ADEA, the two statutes have been given parallel constructions. *See Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans*, 441 U.S. 750 (1979); *Hart*, 598 F.2d at 831 n.5.

4. The EEOC has changed its regulations in response to *Mohasco* and *Oscar Mayer*. 45 Fed. Reg. 81040 (1980); 46 Fed. Reg. 43037 (1981). 29 C.F.R. §1601.13(a)(3) (1982) now provides as follows:

> Charges arising in jurisdictions having a [state deferral agency] but which charges are apparently untimely under the applicable state or local statute of limitations are filed with the

16. However, the EEOC was not obligated under its then-existing regulations to defer Ms. Kocian's charge.[5] Although theSupreme Court has sanctioned the EEOC's policy of deferring claims to state and local agencies, *Love*, 404 U.S. at 525, *Mohasco*, 447 U.S. at 815-17, it has never held that Title VII mandates such EEOC deferrals. Indeed the statute puts the primary responsibility for deferral on the litigant. Section 706(e) states that the 180-day filing period applies unless "the *person aggrieved* has initially instituted proceedings with a State or local agency." 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(e)(1976) (emphasis added). We thus reject Ms. Kocian's argument that if we hold that the 180-day period applies here, we are allowing the inaction of the EEOC to prejudice her federal rights. Ms. Kocian

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NOTE — *(Continued)*

Commission upon receipt. Such charges are timely filed if received by the Commission within 300 days from the date of the alleged violation. Copies of all such charges will be forwarded to the appropriate [deferral agency].

The new regulation indicates that the EEOC will now forward charges to the state agencies, even though untimely, to allow the state agencies to consider the charges if they so desire. Consistent with *Oscar Mayer*, federal claimants will be entitled to the 300-day period for filing with the EEOC, even if the state filing is untimely. The new regulations became effective on an interim basis on December 9, 1980, 45 Fed. Reg. 81040 (1980), and became final on August 26, 1981, 46 Fed. Reg. 43037 (1981). Those regulations were not in effect at the time Ms. Kocian's charge was filed with the EEOC.

5. In response to Getty's motion for summary judgment, Ms. Kocian submitted the affidavit of the EEOC director in which he stated that the EEOC had complied with all its regulations in not deferring Ms. Kocian's charge. Because Ms. Kocian argued in the district court that the EEOC complied with its deferral regulations, we will not now entertain any argument that she might be making to the contrary. *Cf. Singleton v. Wulff*, 428 U.S. 106, 119-21 (1976) (ordinarily inappropriate for appellate courts to consider arguments that were not raised below); *Newark Morning Ledger Co. v. United States*, 539 F.2d 929, 932 (3d Cir. 1976) (same).

herself could have preserved her federal rights if *she* had filed her charge with the Delaware Department of Labor. In light of the plain language of the statute and its legislative purpose, we hold that the 300-day limitations period is available to a litigant in a deferral state only when the EEOC or the litigant has instituted state or local proceedings.[6]

B. Equitable Tolling

17. Because we find that the 300-day period does not apply, we next turn to Ms. Kocian's argument that we should toll the running of the statute of limitations on equitable grounds. *See Zipes v. Transworld Airlines, Inc.*, 455 U.S. 385, 392-98 (1982); *Hart v. J.I. Baker Chemical Corp.*, 598 F.2d 829, 831 (3d Cir. 1979); *cf. Bonham v. Dresser Industries, Inc.*, 569 F.2d 187 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 429 U.S. 821 (1978) (equitable tolling appropriate under ADEA).

18. Ms. Kocian argues that in spite of numerous

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6. *Sharpe v. Philadelphia Housing Auth.*, 693 F.2d 24 (3d Cir. 1982), arising under the parallel limitations provisions of the ADEA, is not to the contrary. In that case there was no indication that the plaintiff had filed a charge with the Pennsylvania deferral agency. The *Sharpe* court nonetheless concluded that the 300-day limitations period applied because it "assume[d] that the Pennsylvania Human Rights Commission did indeed receive the plaintiff's administrative charge pursuant to the EEOC regulations." *Id.* at 26 n.3. The court explained that it was undisputed on appeal that EEOC regulations required deferral by the EEOC to the appropriate state agency. *Id.*

The instant case presents quite a different scenario. The affidavit which Ms. Kocian herself submitted to the district court makes it clear that EEOC regulations at the time did not require it to defer Ms. Kocian's charge. In this case the failure to defer to the state agency is not attributable to the EEOC's failure to follow its own regulations. Thus we cannot hold that the 300-day limitations period applies here because we cannot "assume," as the *Sharpe* court could, that the EEOC made the appropriate deferral according to its regulations.

personal difficulties,[7] she made "earnest and prompt efforts" to comply with the statute. She made two visits to the EEOC office, one on May 19, 1980, 93 days after her constructive discharge and one on August 11, 1980, 177 days after her discharge. Ms. Kocian further argues that equitable tolling is appropriate because the EEOC's actions during and after that period misled her into believing that her charge was timely.

19. Relying on *Electrical Workers v. Robbins & Myers, Inc.*, 429 U.S. 229 (1976), we have specified three principal, though not exclusive, situations where equitable tolling may be appropriate. In *School District v. Marshall*, 657 F.2d 16 (3d Cir. 1981) (involving Toxic Substances Control Act but relying on Title VII case law), we indicated that equitable tolling may be appropriate if (1) the defendant has actively misled the plaintiff, (2) if the plaintiff has "in some extraordinary way" been prevented from asserting his rights, or (3) if the plaintiff has timely asserted his rights mistakenly in the wrong forum. *Id.* at 20 (citation omitted). We also noted in *Marshall* that "restrictions on equitable tolling . . . must be scrupulously observed." *Id.* at 19.

20. In this case Ms. Kocian never filed a timely claim in any forum, and she has never claimed that Getty misled her in any way. To justify equitable tolling we must conclude that Ms. Kocian was prevented "in some extraordinary way" from timely filing her claim because of her personal problems or because of the conduct of the EEOC.[8]

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7. Ms. Kocian explains that after her constructive discharge on February 16, 1980, she was forced to search for a new job while caring for her minor child and her seriously ill mother. She also states that she was forced to seek professional counseling as a result of her discharge.

8. It is not clear whether Ms. Kocian is now arguing on appeal that the EEOC's failure to defer her charge constitutes grounds for equitable tolling. *See Roberts v. Arizona Bd. of Regents*, 661 F.2d 796 (9th Cir. 1981). To the extent that Ms. Kocian is now raising

21. We note at the outset that Ms. Kocian's affidavit indicates that she knew that she must comply with the 180-day limitations period. App. at 45a-46a. She admits that that knowledge caused her initially to visit the EEOC within the 180-day period. In spite of that knowledge, however, she and her lawyer delayed beyond 180 days in completing her formal charge. Without more we would not equitably toll the statute simply because Ms. Kocian alleges that personal problems prevented her from filing a timely charge. Although sympathetic to Ms. Kocian's personal problems, we do not find them to be "extraordinary" circumstances preventing a timely filing.

22. In this case, however, Ms. Kocian alleges that there was conduct on the part of the EEOC which misled her. The first misrepresentation to which Ms. Kocian points is a letter from the EEOC counselor dated August 15, 1980, 181 days after her discharge. In that letter the EEOC advised her to review, sign and return the proposed charge expeditiously because "a charge must be filed within the time limitation imposed by law." App. at 60a. She further points to another letter from the EEOC with similar language dated September 4, 1980, 201 days after her discharge. Ms. Kocian argues that these letters, coupled with the EEOC's continued processing of her charge, reasonably led her to believe that her charge was timely. She asserts that those actions indicate that the EEOC was applying the 300-day rather

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that argument, we reject it for two reasons. First, Ms. Kocian argued below that the EEOC followed all its regulations regarding the deferral of charges. *See* note 5 *supra*. Second, there is no indication that the EEOC misled Ms. Kocian into thinking that it would defer her charge nor is there any indication that Ms. Kocian relied on the EEOC to make the deferral. In her affidavit Ms. Kocian specifically states that she had no knowledge of the deferral policies of the EEOC. App. at 45a. In the absence of a procedural violation by the EEOC and in the absence of any reliance on Ms. Kocian's part, we see no grounds for equitable tolling.

than the 180-day filing period.[9] Getty argues that the EEOC's conduct before the expiration of 180 days was not misleading. It argues further that the EEOC's letters, which contained no false information and which were mailed after the expiration of 180 days, could not have been responsible for Ms. Kocian's delay. Brief for Appellee at 13 n.4.

23. Our examination of the facts in this case supports Getty's position. Ms. Kocian, her lawyer, and the EEOC counselor began drafting the charge on the 177th day. On the 178th day the EEOC counselor called Ms. Kocian to read to her the proposed charge that he had completed for her. He stated that he would mail it to her for her signature. He did not mail the charge to her, however, until the 181st day. Had Ms. Kocian simply signed and returned the charge to the EEOC without further delay, a different picture might have been presented. Ms. Kocian could have argued that the fact that the charge was several days past the 180 day limit was more because of bureaucratic delay than because of her own neglect. Indeed she would have essentially completed all of her responsibilities in filing the charge, except for formally signing it, within 180 days.

24. When Ms. Kocian received the charge in the mail, however, she did not immediately sign and return it. She and her attorney spent well over a week making corrections in the proposed charge. There is no indica-

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9. If the EEOC was applying the 300-day period, it was acting inconsistently with its own regulations. *See* 29 C.F.R. §1601.13(d)(2)(ii) (1980). In any event the EEOC's belief as to the timeliness of a charge is not determinative. *Goldman v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 607 F.2d 1014, 1017 (1st Cir. 1979) *cert. denied*, 445 U.S. 929 (1980); *Chappell v. Emco Machine Works Co.*, 601 F.2d 1295, 1304 (5th Cir. 1979); *Weise v. Syracuse University*, 522 F.2d 397, 413 (10th Cir. 1975); *Macklin v. Spector Freight Systems*, 478 F.2d 979, 986 (D.C. Cir. 1973). However, if the EEOC's conduct actually misled Ms. Kocian to delay her filing, those beliefs and actions may justify equitable tolling.

tion that they contacted the EEOC during that period concerning the delay, in spite of the language in the EEOC's letter advising them to proceed quickly. On August 28, 1980, 194 days after the discharge, they sent another charge to the EEOC counselor and asked him either to use their charge or to draft another charge reflecting their corrections. He responded on September 4, 1980, the 201st day, with a corrected charge for Ms. Kocian's signature. Ms. Kocian mailed the signed charge back to him on September 8, 1980, the 205th day. The EEOC did not receive the charge until October 3, 1980, the 230th day.

25. We first note that Ms. Kocian points to no EEOC conduct before the EEOC's August 15 letter that could have misled her. The crux of the equitable tolling argument thus becomes whether the language of the letter of August 15 misled Ms. Kocian to delay further the filing of her formal charge. All EEOC conduct subsequent to the August 15 letter could have lulled her into believing that her charge was timely but could not have caused her late filing.

26. We do not read the EEOC's August 15 letter as providing justification for Ms. Kocian's delay. Ms. Kocian points to only one sentence in that letter as being misleading — "Because a charge must be filed within the time limitation imposed by law, I urge you to [review, sign, and return the charge] as soon as possible." App. at 60a. That sentence contained no false statement about the applicable statute of limitations. It merely advised Ms. Kocian to proceed expeditiously. It did not give her any reason to believe that the EEOC considered the enclosed charge to be formally filed and that she was thus free to make corrections without endangering the timeliness of her charge. The letter referred to her charge as a "potential charge" and noted that "for the Commission to proceed further," she must return the charge with her signature.

27. Ms. Kocian's arguments would be more appealing if she had been an inexperienced litigant proceeding pro se. We have noted that equitable tolling is particularly appropriate in cases involving "lay persons unfamiliar with the complexities of the administrative procedures." *Hart*, 598 F.2d at 832; *see Bronze Shields*, 667 F.2d at 1085. We have distinguished those cases, however, from cases such as this one involving Title VII litigants who are represented by counsel. *Id.*; *see also Perez v. Dana Corp.*, 545 F. Supp 950, 953 (E.D. Pa. 1982) (equitable tolling inappropriate if plaintiff had counsel); *Tobin v. Trans Union Systems Corp.*, 488 F. Supp. 622, 628 (E.D. Pa. 1980) (same); *accord Smith v. American President Lines, Ltd.*, 571 F.2d 102, 109-10 (2d Cir. 1978); *Edwards v. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc.*, 515 F.2d 1195, 1200 n.8 (5th Cir. 1975). *But see Cacchione v. Erie Technological Products, Inc.*, 526 F. Supp. 272, 275 (W.D. Pa. 1981). In this case Ms. Kocian admitted that she knew of the 180-day limitations period because she had filed a charge against a previous employer. We presume that her lawyer knew of the statute of limitations as well. We see no misrepresentations on the part of the EEOC that could have caused Ms. Kocian's delay.[10] We therefore see no justification for equitable tolling.

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10. The cases relied on by Ms. Kocian, *DeMatteis v. Eastman Kodak Co.*, 520 F.2d 409 (2d Cir. 1975), *Geronymo v. Joseph Horne Co.*, 440 F. Supp. 1157 (W.D. Pa. 1977), and *Garvin v. American Life Ins. Co.*, 416 F. Supp. 1087 (D. Del. 1976), are all distinguishable. They involve clear misrepresentations in letters sent to plaintiffs by the EEOC concerning the 90-day deadline for filing suit in federal court. Those courts required some evidence that plaintiffs actually had been misled by the erroneous information from the EEOC before the courts allowed the plaintiffs' untimely actions to continue. *DeMatteis*, 520 F.2d at 410-11; *Geronymo*, 440 F. Supp. at 1160-61; *Garvin*, 416 F. Supp. at 1090-91. In the instant case we find no clear misrepresentations by the EEOC that could have misled Ms. Kocian to delay her filing beyond 180 days.

Jennings v. American Postal Workers Union, 672 F.2d 712

28. Under these facts, therefore, we hold that there were no "extraordinary" circumstances preventing Ms. Kocian from timely filing her charge. In so holding we are mindful of the Supreme Court's language in *Mohasco* that, whatever the merits of a particular case, "experience teaches us that strict adherence to the procedural requirements specified by the legislature is the best guarantee of evenhanded administration of the law." *Mohasco Corp. v. Silver*, 447 U.S. at 826.

III. Conclusion

29. We find that no genuine issues of material fact exist in this case, and that Getty is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. We will accordingly affirm the order of the district court granting summary judgment in favor of Getty.

(8th Cir. 1982), is also distinguishable. There the court remanded for a determination as to whether an uncounseled plaintiff's unsuccessful attempts to file a charge with the EEOC were made within the 180-day period. The cause for the remand, however, was the EEOC's refusal to process the charge because of the agency's erroneous belief that it had no jurisdiction over the federal employee's claim. *Id.* at 714-15. In the instant case there is no allegation that the EEOC refused to process Ms. Kocian's charge when she initially visited the agency.

STERN, *District Judge*, dissenting.

Had the current regulations governing filing in deferral states been in effect when plaintiff filed her charge with the EEOC in October of 1980, the majority concedes that plaintiff's federal remedy would not be time barred. *See* C.F.R. §1601.13(a)(3) (1982); Typescript at 8 n.4. In trying to understand why the majority reaches out to block plaintiff's case from being heard on the merits, I can only conclude that its decision is based solely on the fact that filing regulations in effect on October 3, 1980 regarding deferral states did not require the EEOC to defer a charge filed with its office between 180 and 300 days from the last date of discrimination if the state or local filing period had expired. Because the filing regulations at the time plaintiff filed her charge were inconsistent with then-existing Supreme Court interpretations of §706(c) and (e), and because the majority misconceives the relationship between state and federal enforcement of Title VII, I respectfully dissent.

The majority concludes without further inquiry that since neither plaintiff nor the EEOC ever filed her charge with the Delaware Department of Labor, plaintiff's remedy is barred by a 180 day statute of limitations, implicitly holding that the filing regulations, existing in 1980, which did not obligate the EEOC to defer a charge where the state or local filing period had run, absolve the EEOC of responsibility for its failure to defer to Delaware's 706 agency.[1] Inspection of the 1980 regulations

1. The majority suggests that the issue of plaintiff's failure to file her charge with the appropriate state agency is not before us as an independent ground for affirmance, since defendant did not raise this argument below. Typescript at 4 n.1. Thus, the majority frames its analysis with the consideration of whether the "applicable" statute of limitations in this case is 180 or 300 days, concluding that the failure to defer precluded the triggering of the 120 "extension" period available to those who initiate proceedings with the 706

reveals that in deferral states the EEOC was compelled to defer charges initially filed with the federal agency between 180 and 300 days from the last date of discrimination *only* where the charge could also be filed "within the period of limitation of the appropriate 706 agency." 29 C.F.R. §1601.13(d)(iii) (1980). It is obvious that had Delaware's statute of limitations been longer than 230 days, the EEOC would have been obligated to defer plaintiff's charge and her federal cause of action would have been timely. Thus, the fortuity of the Delaware legislature's decision to create a limitations period shorter than that devised by Congress in Title VII will operate in this case to foreclose plaintiff's federal remedy. But this is precisely what the Supreme Court has held to be impermissible.

In *Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans*, 441 U.S. 750 (1979), the Court unequivocally stated that federal remedies are not to be consigned to the " 'vagaries of diverse state limitations statutes.' " *Id.* at 763 (quoting *Occidental Life Insurance Co. v. EEOC*, 432 U.S. 355, 371 (1977)). Speaking with specific reference to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, a statute to be given parallel construction with Title VII, *see* Typescript at 8 n.3, the Court stated: "The structure of the ADEA [Title VII] reinforces the conclusion that . . . state limitations periods cannot govern the efficacy of the federal remedy." *Id.* at 762. The 1980 filing regulations ignored this

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agency. Sections 706(c) and (e), however, make clear that the statute of limitations for those in a deferral state is 300 days, and that commencement of proceedings with the state or local agency is a jurisdictional requirement, not an event by which grievants may define the relevant limitations period for themselves. 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(c), (e). The longer filing period in deferral states is a statutory entitlement not a benefit evoked or foreclosed depending on whether or not the grievant filed properly. The majority's description of the operative statute of limitations in this case as 180 days obstructs a reasoned response to the question of whether the EEOC's failure to defer here is an acceptable basis for denying plaintiff an opportunity to have her case heard on the merits.

command by conditioning EEOC mandatory deferral on the length of a particular state's filing period.

The EEOC recognized the defects in the 1980 regulations in light of *Oscar Mayer* and *Mohasco Corp. v. Silver*, 447 U.S. 807 (1980), and so corrected them. *See* 45 Fed. Reg. 81040 (1980); 46 Fed. Reg. 43037 (1981). Effective December 9, 1980, a plaintiff in a deferral state need only file with the EEOC within 240 days of the last violation to ensure preserving her federal remedy, for the EEOC is now obligated to defer in *all* cases, not simply where the 706 agency happens to operate on a filing schedule coextensive with Congress' scheme. 29 C.F.R. §1601.13(a)(3) (1982); *see Mohasco Corp.*, 447 U.S. at 814 n.16. While the majority places unshakeable reliance on the fact that the new regulations were not in effect until December 9, 1980 — slightly over two months after plaintiff filed her charge with the EEOC on October 3, 1980 — the significant events in this case are the Supreme Court decisions in *Oscar Mayer* and *Mohasco Corp.*, which provided the reasons for the EEOC's promulgation of new regulations, and which both predated October 3, 1980.

Plaintiff should not be deprived of a Title VII remedy merely because the EEOC at one time saw fit to be guided by the idiosyncracies of Delaware law. Courts have repeatedly prevented errors committed by the EEOC from operating to the detriment of Title VII grievants. *E.g., Roberts v. Arizona Board of Regents*, 661 F.2d 796, 800 (9th Cir. 1981); *White v. Dallas Independent School District*, 581 F.2d 556, 562 (5th Cir. 1978). This court has recognized that Title VII establishes a remedial scheme whose jurisdictional requirements are to be construed liberally in favor of possible discrimination victims. *See Glus v. G.C. Murphy Co.*, 562 F.2d 880, 887-88 (3d Cir. 1977), *appeal after remand*, 629 F.2d 248 (1980), *vacated on other grounds sub nom. Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union v. G.C. Murphy Co.*, 451 U.S. 935 (1981). In this case, where the EEOC

failed to defer, pursuant to regulations that were faulty in theory and in operation, I would not turn plaintiff away.[2]

A True Copy:

Teste:

Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals
for the Third Circuit

2 While it is true that plaintiff argued below that the EEOC complied with its own regulations, *see* Typescript at 9 n.5, the point is that those regulations were themselves defective. Plaintiff did raise this latter argument before the lower court. *See* Plaintiff's Memorandum in Response to Defendant's Memorandum in Support of Summary Judgment at 3, 5 (App. at 40a, 42a).

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 82-1246

KOCIAN, CHARLOTTE T.

v.

GETTY REFINING & MARKETING COMPANY
Charlotte Kocian, Appellant

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

D.C. Civil No. 81-2608

Argued December 16, 1982

Before: HUNTER, GARTH, *Circuit Judges*,
and STERN,* *District Judge*

Opinion filed (May 12, 1983)

ORDER AMENDING OPINION

It is ORDERED that the printed slip opinion filed May 12, 1983 be amended to read as follows:

Page 3, ¶4, the first sentence should read:

Ms. Kocian retained counsel (not her counsel in this appeal) and first met with her on August 4, 1980, 170 days after the discharge.

BY THE COURT,

JAMES HUNTER, III

JAMES HUNTER, III *Circuit Judge*

Dated: May 17, 1983

* Hon. Herbert J. Stern, United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, sitting by designation.

Judgment

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 82-1246

KOCIAN, Charlotte T.

Appellant

v.

GETTY REFINING AND MARKETING COMPANY

(D. C. Civil No. 81-2608)

On Appeal From the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Present: HUNTER and GARTH, Circuit Judges and STERN, District Judge*

JUDGMENT

This cause came on to be heard on the record from the United States District Court

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* See footnote next page.

for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and was argued by counsel December 16, 1982.

On consideration whereof, it is now here ordered and adjudicated by this Court that the judgment of the said District Court, entered March 23, 1982 be, and the same is hereby affirmed. Costs taxed against appellant.

ATTEST:

(s) Sally Mrvos
Clerk

May 12, 1983

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* Honorable Herbert J. Stern, United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, sitting by designation.

Amended Order Sur Petition For Rehearing

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

No. 82-1246

CHARLOTTE T. KOCIAN

Appellant

v.

GETTY REFINING AND MARKETING COMPANY

AMENDED ORDER SUR PETITION FOR REHEARING

Present: SEITZ, Chief Judge, ALDISERT, ADAMS, GIBBONS, HUNTER, WEIS, GARTH, HIGGINBOTHAM, SLOVITER, BECKER, Circuit Judges

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The petition for rehearing filed by

APPELLANT

in the above entitled case having been submitted to the judges who participated in the decision of this court and to all the other

available circuit judges of the circuit in regular active service, and no judge who concurred in the decision having asked for rehearing, and a majority of the circuit judges of the circuit in regular active service not having voted for rehearing by the court in banc, the petition for rehearing is denied.

Judge Gibbons, Higginbotham, and Sloviter would grant rehearing.

BY THE COURT:

(s) HUTTER, J.

Dated: June 15, 1983

Office-Supreme Court, U.S.
F I L E D
SEP 6 1983
ALEXANDER L. STEVAS,

No. 83-197

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1983

KOCIAN, CHARLOTTE, T.
Petitioner,

v.

GETTY REFINING AND MARKETING COMPANY,
Respondent.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

RESPONDENT'S BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

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STATEMENT OF QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Did the Court of Appeals err when it held that since the petitioner never raised the issue below and, in fact, argued a contrary position, she would not be permitted to raise it on appeal?

2. Did the Court of Appeals err when it held that where a charge is never filed with a state agency because the charging party fails to file and where the EEOC acting properly pursuant to its own regulations does not file on her behalf, the charging party is not entitled to the extended filing period provided by statute for those who initiate charges with state or local agencies?

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COUNTERSTATEMENT OF THE CASE

Respondent Getty Refining and Marketing Company ("Getty Refining") incorporates the statement of facts set forth by the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. (Petition, pp. 3a-5a)[1]

1. Getty Refining is a wholly owned subsidiary of Getty Oil Company.

REASONS FOR DENYING THE WRIT

Introduction

There are four reasons to deny petitioner's request for a writ of certiorari. First, the position she urges on this Court was never raised in the District Court below. Second, the EEOC regulation on which petitioner bases her challenge has been withdrawn and replaced. Hence, the issue presented by this case is not capable of repetition. Third, there is no split of authority on this matter in the Circuit courts. Finally, petitioner's claim that the decision below conflicts with the rulings of this Court is totally without substance.

I. The Issue Was Not Raised Below

In response to Getty Refining's motion for summary judgment in the District Court, the petitioner took the position that the EEOC had always acted properly and in accordance with all its deferral regulations. In fact, the petitioner submitted an affidavit of the EEOC's regional director stating that the agency had complied with all its regulations in not deferring petitioner's charge to the state agency. Based upon this affidavit and petitioner's arguments to the District Court, the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit refused to consider petitioner's contrary position on appeal that the EEOC should have deferred:

> In response to Getty's motion for summary judgment, Ms. Kocian submitted the affidavit of the EEOC director in which he stated that the EEOC had complied with all its regulations in not deferring Ms. Kocian's charge. Because Ms. Kocian argued in the District Court that the EEOC complied with its deferral regulations, we will not now enter-

tain any argument that she might be making to the contrary. (Petition, p. 9a n.5) (citation omitted).

The crux of the petition for certiorari filed with this Court is once again that the EEOC acted improperly in failing to defer petitioner's charge to the state agency. Since this argument is directly contrary to the position taken by petitioner below, and was rejected by the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit on this ground, it should not now serve as the basis for granting the petition requested. *Singleton v. Wulff*, 428 U.S. 106, 120 (1976).

II. The Issue Presented Is Not Capable Of Repetition

The EEOC regulation which the petitioner urged on the District Court as proper, but which she now seeks to challenge, no longer exists. The regulation in existence when plaintiff filed her charge stated that the EEOC would not defer a charge to the state agency if such a deferral would be futile because the state statute of limitations had already run. This is precisely what transpired in the instant case. The petitioner filed her charge with the EEOC on the 230th day after the alleged act of discrimination. The state agency operated under a 90-day statute of limitations. Therefore, the EEOC, acting pursuant to its regulations, did not defer the charge because it was untimely. The crux of this petition is that the EEOC should have sent the charge to the state agency despite its regulation to the contrary.

However, whether the EEOC should have acted contrary to its own regulations as petitioner now urges is an issue which is not capable of repetition. Subsequent to the filing of petitioner's charge, the EEOC changed its regulations to require deferral even if the charge would be untimely under state law. *See* footnote 4 of the Third Circuit opinion, pp. 8a-9a. Thus, the issue petitioner seeks to present is not of general interest and is limited to the facts of her case.

III. There Is No Split In The Circuits

Petitioner makes no claim that there is any split of authority in the Circuit courts with respect to the issue presented by the petition. Petitioner does not make such a claim because she cannot. Petitioner's claim is extremely limited and very unique. It does not justify this Court's review.

IV. There Is No Conflict With This Court's Decisions

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in this case was really quite simple. The Court held that where a charge is never filed with a state agency because the charging party fails to file and the EEOC acting properly pursuant to its own regulations does not file on her behalf, the charging party is not entitled to the extended filing period provided by statute for those who initiate charges with state or local agencies. Further, the Court held that since the petitioner never raised the issue below and, in fact, argued a contrary position, she would not be permitted to raise it on appeal.

There is nothing in either *Mohasco Corp. v. Silver*, 447 U.S. 807 (1980) or *Oscar Mayer & Co. v. Evans*, 441 U.S. 750 (1979) to the contrary. Petitioner does not cite any language in *Mohasco* or *Oscar Mayer* which grants litigants the right to argue one position in the District Court and then, after losing, argue the opposite in the Court of Appeals. Petitioner cites to nothing in *Mohasco* or *Oscar Mayer* which re-writes Title VII to automatically grant the extended 300-day filing period, meant only to allow time for state agencies to consider charges, to those who have never even filed, or had filed for them, a charge with the state agency.

Mohasco recognizes that the EEOC may, in its discretion, file a charge on behalf of a litigant. *Mohasco* does not hold that the EEOC is obligated to violate its own

regulations and file a charge with a state agency when it believes that charge to be untimely.

Petitioner argues that the decision below conflicts with *Oscar Mayer* because this Court held that federal remedies are not to be consigned to the " 'vagaries of diverse state limitations statutes' ". Petition at p. 13. However, it is petitioner who in fact argues for a rule which would create different filing periods based on nothing more than the state in which one resides. Under petitioner's scheme, if one lives in a deferral state, i.e., a state which has an equal employment agency, then a 300-day limitation automatically would obtain. However, if one lives in a state without a deferral agency, then only a 180-day period would exist. This is directly contrary to what the statute provides. The statute provides an extended filing period not on the basis of where one lives, but rather on the basis of whether a charge has actually been filed with a state agency. No decision of this Court is contrary to this clear language of Title VII. Petitioner was not entitled to the extended filing period for one reason — no action was ever initiated before the state agency. No matter how she may try to disguise it, this fact remains.[2]

2. The Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit did not rule that petitioner was required to file a *timely* charge with the state agency to preserve her remedies under Title VII. Rather, the Court simply ruled in accord with the plain language of the statute and this Court's decision in *Mohasco* that a charge had to be initiated with the state agency before the 300-day period was applicable.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: September 6, 1983